

CHINESE-JAPANESE BATTLE FOUGHT IN HONGKEW DISTRICT

Chinese Policemen Get Revenge For Terrorisation
By Japanese Mobs

TWO ARE KILLED

Nine Others Seriously Wounded And 150 Nipponites Also Hurt

SHOPS SMASHED

Opposing Mobs Clash On Boone Road With Guns, Knives, Clubs

Chinese policemen of Hongkew turned on the Japanese last night. For three nights Japanese mobs have terrorised the district, attacking Chinese policemen and civilians. At midnight last night the Chinese policemen turned, and the result was one of the fiercest pitched battles seen in Shanghai in years.

Two Japanese are dead, two Chinese policemen were shot, one Japanese policeman and one Japanese civilian were shot, two Chinese civilians were stabbed and about 150 Japanese and scores of Chinese were otherwise wounded. The fronts of every Japanese shop on both sides of Boone Road were smashed in and a great amount of other damage was done. Two Chinese policemen are missing and altogether nine are in hospital.

At two o'clock quiet had been fairly well restored but Captain Superintendent of Police McEuen, Deputy-Superintendent Hilton-Johnson, Chief Detective Inspector Armstrong and Inspector Burke of the Hongkew station, in command of a large force of foreign and Sikh police were still on watch, as crowds lined the streets and the Japanese Club was thronged with excited Japanese. More serious trouble is looked for tonight, as both Chinese and Japanese are aroused to a high pitch.

Tension In Air All Evening

There was tension in the air as early as 10 o'clock last night. Crowds of both Japanese and Chinese began to gather at that time at Yalu, Woosung, Yuhang, Miller and Hanbury Road and there were rumblings of impending conflict. The high-handedness of the Japanese mobs, the shooting and stabbing of Japanese policemen, since early in the week had embittered the Chinese. At 11 o'clock the first definite signs of trouble came. At that time the late night shift of Chinese policemen goes out on duty from the Hongkew police station. Sixty were drawn up in the station and being assigned to beats. They refused to go out. They demanded arms. In view of the trouble of previous nights it had been decided not to arm them with anything but batons. But they struck. They said their lives were in danger from the Japanese and they would not go out unless they had rifles.

For an hour the matter was argued and Inspector Burke tried to compel them to go out. At the same time the Chinese police who were due to go off duty had declared themselves. They refused to come in. They gathered at Woosung and Boone Roads. And they were armed.

"For three nights the Japanese have had their way, tonight it is our turn," they shouted.

And at midnight they acted. With one accord they began blowing their whistles, about sixty of them, and charged down Boone Road. Their whistles were a signal for the other 60 policemen in the station. The latter, when they heard the whistles, made a dash for the door of the station and made down Woosung Road. But before they went they rushed to the guardroom to get their rifles but they were held off at the point of revolvers by Sergeants P. Keane and J. McKennie.

Down Boone and Woosung Roads the two gangs went. Every Japanese shop was smashed in with batons, clubs, sticks, anything. At Woosung and Boone Roads the two gangs of policemen met and went straight for the Japanese Club on Boone

(Continued on Page 11)

Japan Decides To Send Troops To Siberia, Report

Decision Reached At Dramatic Meeting Of Special Diplomatic Commission; Note Sent To America, Says Tokio Message

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, July 16.—The Special Diplomatic Commission, which may be considered as a Cabinet behind the Government, met today to consider armed intervention by Japan in Siberia. The meeting sat from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 p.m. and there was a long and very animated debate such as has not been seen before. Nothing definite is known so far but it is not difficult to surmise that the Government failed to get the support of the Special Diplomatic Commission for the despatch of troops.

It is believed that Mr. Hara, the leader of the Seiyukai Party, is not opposed to military co-operation with America and Great Britain, and that Baron Makino, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, is supporting Mr. Hara. The meeting passed no resolution.

A special meeting of the Cabinet is expected to take place tomorrow which will be followed by another meeting of the Special Diplomatic Commission. The attitude of the Special Diplomatic Commission may possibly create a Cabinet crisis.

Government Reaches Decision
Tokio, July 17.—In view of Mr. Hara's position the Government, while not entirely withdrawing from its first intention, is believed to have decided to despatch troops in compliance with the proposal made by America. Thus a political crisis has been evaded.

Today's session of the Special Diplomatic Commission will consider the answer to the American Government complying with its proposal.

Peking, July 18.—The War Participation Bureau this morning decided to await a formal despatch from the Japanese Government regarding in-

tervention in Siberia before deciding on China's action.

Reuter's agency understands that there is no truth in the report from Tokio that General Horvath has demanded the disarmament of the Czech-Slovaks before allowing them to use the Chinese-Eastern Railway. General Horvath was the first to offer the assistance of the railway to the Czechs for co-operation against the Bolsheviks in Trans-Baikal and for effecting a junction with the Czechs at Irkutsk. Such co-operation obviously excluded the possibility of a demand for their disarmament.

War At Blagovestchensk

Tokio, July 17.—A message from Vladivostok states that a state of war was declared at Blagovestchensk on the 7th and since that date all Russians have been prohibited to leave the city while traffic in the city is also prohibited after 9 p.m. During the night of the 8th sixty of the richer families fled from the city to Heiho. At Heiho an Anti-Bolshevik paper has been started by the moderate class since July 4. This is issued three times a week.

According to the official organ of the Soviet at Blagovestchensk dated the 13th Irkutsk fell into the hands of the Czech-Slovaks on the 11th and the Soviet there evacuated the city.

Harbin, July 18.—General Semenov's communique reports: "There has been no change on our front and the enemy is displaying no activity."

General Semenov's communique yesterday said: "After our last successful raid, which was undertaken for reconnaissance purposes, we returned to our previous position."

(Continued on Page 9)

AFRICAN EMPIRE FOR GERMANY, IS BOAST

Allies Must All Yield Their Colonies There, Pan-German Paper Says

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 15.—In view of the triumph of the military party in Germany, as made evident by the fall of Baron von Kuhlmann, it is interesting to note what their leading newspaper, the Kreuz Zeitung, has to say about war aims.

After remarking that only weaklings can believe in the possibility of an understanding with England, it proceeds to say that victorious Germany will have no paper agreements. She will simply require of England, France, Belgium and Portugal the cession, as an indemnity, of such portions of their present possessions as she may need for the establishment of her Central African Empire. East Africa, Togoland and Southwest Africa are to be the corner pillars of this new colonial empire, which Germany intends to develop into a great military power with carefully protected wireless stations, roads, railways, shore batteries and depots for raw material, food and munitions.

The Kreuz Zeitung again dangles before the eyes of the German public the idea of a great army of African natives, remarking that the Hereros and especially the Hottentots provide excellent material for soldiers. It declares that in the military training of colored auxiliary troops Germany intends to make a great place among the nations.

One great result of this new policy will be, says the Kreuz Zeitung, "a compact German Mittel-Africa, armed with strong white and colored troops for its protection, will never permit the opponents contiguous to it to send a single man from African soil to the European seat of war unless they wish to abandon their own colonies."

HEAD OF 'BONNET ROUGE' EXECUTED FOR TREASON

Duval, Manager Of Paper Implicated With Bolo, Shot At Vincennes

Reuter's Agency War Service

Paris, July 17.—Duval, who was sentenced to death in the Bonnet Rouge trial, was executed this morning at Vincennes.

TIBET REBELS OCCUPY TOWNS ON THE BORDER

Rising Becomes More Serious And Aborigines Also Show Signs Of Disaffection

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, July 18.—An urgent telegram from the Chinese Amban at Lhasa states that the troubles on the Tibetan border resemble the rising of 1910. The Tibetans have occupied Tsamuto, Chailiao and Kuncho and have also appeared in the neighborhood of Tatsienlu, Tungso and Lohe. The aborigines are also showing signs of disaffection.

The Government has instructed the Military Governor of Sinking to appoint four prominent natives of the province as commissioners to pacify the Tibetans.

FRANCE LIFTS THE BAN ON EATING OF MEAT

Consumption To Be Entirely Unrestricted And Meatless Days Are Over

Reuter's Agency War Service

Paris, July 17.—It is officially announced that, as from Saturday, the consumption of meat will be unrestricted and thus there will be no more meatless days in France.

GEN. PERSHING GETS K.C.B.

Generals Tasker And Bliss Are Created K.C.M.G.

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 17.—Press Bureau: His Majesty has been pleased to create General Pershing a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and General Tasker and General Bliss, the American representatives at Versailles, Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Weather

Cloudy but rather fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 86.5 and the minimum 73.4. The figures for the corresponding day last year being 91.4 and 74.3.

Gas Shells To Give Fritz A Dose Of His Own Medicine



AMERICAN GAS SHELL DUGOUT. (Continued on Page 11) This picture shows an American dugout in Lorraine being stocked with huge gas shells.

BERLIN IS BARGAINING OVER GERMANS IN CHINA

Ratification Of Prisoner Exchange Agreement With British Depends On That

Reuter's Agency War Service

Amsterdam, July 17.—It is officially announced in Berlin that Germany's ratification of the agreement concerning prisoners of war drawn up by the recent conference at the Hague depends on a satisfactory settlement of the position of the Chinese in China.

Submarine Sinks Vessel Carrying Spanish Envoy

Torpedoes Steamer Despite Notice Given By Madrid Minister Was On Board

Reuter's Agency War Service

Athens, July 16.—A Spanish steamer with the Spanish Minister to Greece, Senor Lopez de Vega, on board on his way to Spain, has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The steamer flew the Spanish flag. The Minister and his family were rescued.

Germany had been notified of the departure of Senor Lopez de Vega six days previously.

GERMANS WANT TO SEND BATTALION TO MOSCOW

Only For Protection Of Embassy And Not For Occupation, Berlin Assures

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 18. (By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: Germany has requested the consent of Russia to despatch a battalion of German troops to guard the German Embassy at Moscow, but has disclaimed any intention to occupy Moscow.

The Russian Government has replied that it is prepared to furnish a trustworthy and sufficient Russian guard but in no case could permit the presence of a foreign military detachment in Moscow, and it hoped that Germany would not insist on its request.

Zurich, July 18.—The Cracow Czars reports a new peasant movement in the Governments of Kieff and Podolia. The peasants are well armed, including artillery. They have occupied several towns, stopped agricultural work and compelled landowners to take hurriedly to flight, and the bulk of the harvest in Podolia has been destroyed, despite a close guard by the German soldiers.

GERMAN AIRMEN BOMB U.S. AMBULANCE STATION

Two Are Killed And Nine Wounded In Latest Enemy Atrocity

Reuter's Agency War Service

Paris, July 16.—Enemy aviators bombed an American ambulance station last night. Two men were killed and nine wounded.

330,000 Americans Taken To France On British Ships

Half Of Men Sent To Europe Since March Went On British Vessels

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 17.—In the House of Commons today Sir Chiozza Money, Secretary of the Ministry of Shipping, announced that 330,000 American troops had been transported to Europe since March on British vessels. May and June, out of a total of nearly 640,000. Arrangements were being made by means of which larger numbers would be carried in future.

AUSTRIA COMMANDEERS ALL SERBIA'S HARVEST

Take Over Whole Of Crops, Leaving The Servians To Starve

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 17.—Reuters Agency learns from an official Serbian source that Austria-Hungary has confiscated the whole of this year's harvest in Serbia as well as the rations allowed in the previous year. The Servians are therefore faced with starvation, besides which they are experiencing a further reign of cruelty and terror.

500 CHOLERA CASES IN PETROGRAD DAILY

Thousands More In Saratov And Epidemic Spreads To Finland

Reuter's Agency War Service

Copenhagen, July 17.—Travelers from Petrograd state that there are 500 cases of cholera in Petrograd every day and thousands in Saratov, and the epidemic is spreading to Finland.

Long Range Shelling Of Paris Is Resumed

Big Gun Resumes Firing Coincident With Opening Of Offensive

Reuter's Agency War Service

Paris, July 16.—The long range bombardment was resumed on Monday.

General Election Expected In England By Next November

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 18.—The Times states that a general election is probable in November, and the Nationalists return to the House of Commons on Tuesday.

TWO GERMANS BROUGHT BACK HERE FROM HARBIN

Selke, Former Editor Of The War, Caught Trying To Escape To Russia

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 17.—In the House of Commons today Sir Chiozza Money, Secretary of the Ministry of Shipping, announced that 330,000 American troops had been transported to Europe since March on British vessels. May and June, out of a total of nearly 640,000. Arrangements were being made by means of which larger numbers would be carried in future.

Otto Selke, formerly connected with the German publication, The War, and Walter Rohr, another German who attempted to return to Germany via Russia, arrived in Shanghai last night from Harbin. In charge of Detective Inspector J. C. Crank and Detective John Selke, the two Germans were brought back here last night.

The two Germans will appear in the Mixed Court this morning to answer to the charges of using a forged passport, and violating the police regulations governing the conduct of enemy subjects. A remand will be ordered and the trial will be fixed for Wednesday when it is expected that two Russians, Leon Gelsman and Jean Jourkin, who were convicted in the Russian Court a few days ago of selling passports to a German agent, will testify against the men brought back here last night.

Selke attempted to travel with Gelsman's passport and Rohr had the one issued to Jourkin. According to the evidence in the trial of the Russians, a German agent bought the documents for \$250.

The Germans arrived with the detectives on the train reaching here from Nanking at nine o'clock last night and were met by Detectives T. P. Givens, J. Prince, J. McDermott, J. Hunter and a China Press man.

The prisoners, handcuffed to a Portuguese, N. A. de Rosa, also brought here from Harbin, were taken to the West Hongkew Station in the police patrol, were searched and locked up for the night.

Neither the detectives nor the Germans would talk. When the reporter suggested to Selke that "it was nice to be back in Shanghai," he merely grinned. Rohr displayed even less enthusiasm.

The return of the two Germans to Shanghai was accomplished with some difficulties. The detectives arrived here 72 hours behind schedule because of the red tape.

Selke and Rohr were stopped at the Chinese-Russian boundary and their passports questioned because they were unable to speak Russian. The men were held while the Russian Consulate here was notified. A search was immediately instituted for Gelsman and Jourkin and they were traced to Tientsin, where they had fled, after selling the passports bearing their names to Selke and Rohr. Upon receipt of a telegram from the Shanghai Police, Gelsman and Jourkin were arrested and were subsequently brought back here by Detectives Schmidt and McDermott.

The men were sentenced to four months in prison by Judge Luchich of the Russian Consular Court after a trial which smacked of the sensational. The prisoners pled guilty, admitted selling the passports and even gave the details of the transaction which started after a friendly drink in the Mascot Bar, a resort in "The Trenches."

The story will probably again be told Wednesday, this time in the Mixed Court when Selke and Rohr, who were arrested in Harbin the day following the detention of Gelsman and Jourkin by the Tientsin Police, will be the defendants.

94 German Prisoners Killed By Own Airmen

Reuter's Agency War Service

Paris, July 17.—The Germans have made an air-raid on a prisoners camp near Troyes. 94 Germans were killed and 74 injured.

GEN. FOCH STARTS COUNTER-ATTACK ON A WIDE FRONT

French Strike Back On Line Between Soissons And Chateau-Thierry

MAKING PROGRESS

Several Towns Are Reported Already To Have Been Retaken

GERMANS HALTED

Berlin Claims Capture Of 18,000 Prisoners But Not Much Territory

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 18.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that the French started a considerable attack this morning between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons and it is believed to be progressing well.

The French have retaken Monvobion and Chino-la-Reine, while the Italians have retaken Clairvaux, southwest of Rheims. The Germans have made slight progress northward of St. Agnan.

Little Success For Germans

London, July 17.—If there were no other evidence, the restrained tone of the German official communique alone would show how little success the enemy offensive has achieved. Indeed no great offensive up to this present one has been so barren of initial results. It cannot yet be said that the enemy has failed, but his definite failure is more probable and the legend of the irresistible force of the first German onset has already been destroyed.

It is clear that the Allies have profited by their experience, notably, by greatly extending the area of the first or covering defense zone and the unity of command is proving more effective. How well the French have the situation in hand is proved by the fact that east of Rheims they retired to their lines of resistance without losing a gun while west of Rheims the progress of the Germans is so limited that their position, with the river immediately behind and their communications incessantly bombed, may become precarious.

The newspapers emphasize as a momentous feature of the battle the conduct of the Americans, who have more than fulfilled the brilliant promise of previous minor engagements, shattering the belief fostered among the enemy peoples that the war would be over before the American factor became a reality.

Americans Hold River Bank

The American official communique issued this evening reports: The American troops in the Marne sector entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river.

Northward of Chateau-Thierry the enemy again attempted to attack near Vaux. The attack was completely broken up by our infantry and artillery fire before reaching our lines.

The American Official Communique

Issued last evening reported: We co-operated with the French in yesterday's battle eastward of Rheims. We repulsed the enemy's attacks and maintained our positions at all points, and captured prisoners and machine-guns.

Yesterday morning in Voges the enemy attempted, after an artillery preparation, to attack our line on a front of one thousand yards. The attack broke down after our artillery fire.

German Report On Battle

The German official communique reports: Southward of Courtemont we advanced as far as the Surmilly sector. Violent enemy counter attacks south of the Marne broke down.

We extended our success north of the Marne. We advanced to the heights northward of Ventenil and fought our way through Rodemat and Rol Woods.

We threw back the enemy at

Ex-Ambassador Says It Should Be Repealed To Compete With Germany After War

The board approved the general principles set forth by Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, relative to selling leases of city-owned waterfront property at public auction. It was announced that, following conferences with the United States Railroad Administration, four central bureaus would be established in New York that the shipping public might be fully advised regarding general movement and freight rates covering "off line" shipments.

questions, but they didn't seem to understand what we said very well, and then they tried me in German, which I know quite a bit, having been in charge of prisoners for four months when getting better from my third wound, and so I talked back at them all right. But that didn't do good, neither, and the next thing we know is they're talking of shooting us as spies. That would have been a fine thing, eh? and we with these and all," and his hand passed across the faded ribbons on his breast.

"Then bullets began to fly and Fritz came on hot and heavy. The

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BRYCE SAYS IRISH BLOCK HOME RULE

Fight is Really Between two Sections Of Their Own People, He Asserts

ENGLISH WANT BILL PASSED

Appeal To Ireland To Join Wholeheartedly In The Struggle Against Germany

London, June 8.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, in a statement today in reply to the appeal of Mrs. Max Green, daughter of the late John E. Redmond, on May 24, indorses her appeal for unity between England and Ireland. He urges the British Parliament to hasten the passage of an adequate Home Rule bill, but at the same time asks the people of Ireland to "make it plain to the world that the Irish people stand in line with Britain, America, Italy, and France in their determination to save the world from the menace of German ruthlessness and tyranny."

Viscount Bryce says in part: "Up to 1886 there was marked opposition between the majority of Irishmen and the majority of Englishmen, because both great English parties had failed to understand the grounds on which the claims of Home Rule were based. Since 1886 sentiment and sympathy for Ireland have been strong in the Liberal Party, and today this feeling is no longer confined to the Liberal Party. "There is now among the bulk of Englishmen of all parties a wish, as far as possible, to meet and satisfy the Irish desire for a large measure of self-government. It is not too much to say that the question of Home Rule is now a question not between England and Ireland, but one between two sections of the Irish people."

No Fear Of Old Antagonism
"This ought to be better known in other countries, as well as more fully realized in Ireland. There need be no fear of a return to the unfortunate conditions of fifty years ago, when mistrust and suspicion were estranging the two peoples. These conditions have passed away forever. "It is, nevertheless, true that what appears unwillingness in Ireland to help in the fight against Germany has caused some irritation in England. Just as the attempt to force compulsory military service on Ireland has reawakened suspicion there. To the Irish Nationalists it has seemed to be the exercise of arbitrary authority by one nation over another."

"Many Englishmen do not understand this attitude because they do not realize that centuries of conflict have made the Irish people sensitively jealous of their own nationality, and the Irish mind has been so turned upon itself, so much occupied with Ireland's grievances and claims, that it has not grasped the real meaning of this war. Englishmen are accordingly disappointed that Ireland does not show a stronger desire to join in the conflict against German aggression."

"What is most wanted today is that the people of both countries should get to understand each other more completely. A true understanding of one another's character and ideas is the basis of friendship among nations, as among men. Today the two peoples are nearer to just comprehension and genuine friendship than at any time in the past."

British Ready For Conciliation
"There need be no fear in Ireland that the English democracy, bewildered though they are by the reckless violence and wild language of the Sinn Féiners, have any intention of going back on the Home Rule policy which Parliament has solemnly sanctioned. The British people desire with all their hearts to see prosperity and contentment in Ireland under a Home Rule Parliament, and they hope that when Ireland sees this she will of her own accord join in vindicating against Germany those very principles of liberty and nationality upon which she founds her claim."

"This is not a war which England has undertaken for her own benefit. It is a war for right and humanity, and victory will be won for Ireland as well as the rest of Europe."

"Englishmen, who have been pressing the claims of Ireland for thirty years, have no doubt of what is needed now. Parliament ought to bring into operation a large and effective Home Rule scheme, and this must be done without delay. "Ireland, on her part, ought to make it plain to the world that the Irish people stand in line with the British, America, and France, which peoples are giving all that is dearest to them in their determination to save the world from the menace of German ruthlessness and tyranny. If Ireland loves liberty and justice how can she fail to feel with them and to wish that her sons should fight beside them in such a cause?"

JUGOSLAVS GET TOGETHER

Leaders Start Move To Unite In One Big Political Party

London, June 6.—A new political organization has been started in the Yugoslav lands aiming at the unity of all political groups, "A single organization and a single people," according to information received by Reuters. The most notable political representatives of the Croats, Slovenes, and Serbians are participating in the movement. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Dalmatia are represented.

The first manifesto issued declares that national unity is the sole aim of the movement and that the new organization will be better able than the old political parties to support its representatives in the Vienna Parliament.

Kingdon Gould Wins Rank At Camp Dix



LIEUTENANT GOULD.

Notwithstanding that he recently refused an appointment to the division officers' training camp, with its opportunities to win a commission, Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, has been promoted by a War Department order to the rank of first lieutenant in the Interpreters' Corps. From private, Gould had risen to the rank of battalion sergeant-major of the Headquarters Troop. He speaks five languages and can read and write seven.

BRIMLESS CAPS FOR ALL PERSHING'S MEN

Millions Making To Replace Felt Campaign Hat Which Was In Way

Washington, June 9.—Gen. Pershing has decided that the felt campaign hats, the distinctive headgear of the American soldiers, must go in favor of the brimless and peakless "oveasea cap." The reason for the change was made known by the War Department today.

The first Americans in the trenches found that the felt campaign hats interfered with sighting through periscopes and that the wide crown in the case of tall men could be seen above the parapets. Other advantages of the new cap are that the trench helmets can be worn over it and it can be folded flat.

The War Department is now rushing work on millions of the new caps so that all of Gen. Pershing's men may be able to make the change. Officers are to wear the caps as well as men, with the insignia of their rank pinned on the front.

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Prepares To Increase Its Force Of This Class Of Men In France To 50,000

NINE REGIMENTS THERE

Have Built Vast System Of Roads And Terminals—Supplies Alone Cost \$160,000,000

Washington, June 8.—The War Department today announced that the organization of five new regiments and nineteen battalions of railway engineers, to be used in addition to the regiments already working in France, was being completed by the staff of the Director General of Military Railways, Samuel M. Felton. The work has been done in conjunction with the engineer corps. When the new forces are put on duty, there will be 50,000 Americans engaged in railroad construction and operation in France.

A total of \$160,000,000 has been spent on railway materials alone, not including supplies provided and used by the engineer corps proper. Director General Felton describing the growth in personnel and the increase in the size of the task confronting his staff, beginning with the organization of the first railway regiment, said that early in 1917 the chief of engineers decided to organize a railway operating regiment. Mr. Felton, who had acted as his railway adviser in 1916, was asked to take charge of the work. Six railroads having headquarters in Chicago were called on to recruit one company each, the roads being the Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe; Chicago and Great Western, Chicago and Northwestern, Illinois Central, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The regiment formed the nucleus of the present railway organization. While it was being formed the United States entered the war. One of the first requests transmitted to this Government by the French mission was for assistance in strengthening the French railway systems to meet the increasing war strain. This request was made in April, 1917, and early in May, Mr. Felton was called to Washington to organize nine railway regiments, including the Chicago regiment.

Called The 'Lucky Thirteenth'

Eight railroad centers were selected to raise a regiment each, the cities being New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The Chicago regiment, originally designated the third engineers, was notified of its change to the thirteenth, on July 13. It landed in England on August 12, en route to France. The first engine it received was No. 13. Thereupon this regiment named itself the "Lucky Thirteenth."

The nine regiments, whose organization was started before General Pershing sailed, have been in France

since August, 1917. Six of them have been engaged in construction work, building and rebuilding railways, building docks, rearranging terminal facilities in the line of efficiency, and generally providing for the heavy shipments of Americans and American supplies.

The other three regiments have been engaged in operation. Some of the railway troops have been engaged in the actual fighting line. The additional troops will be used part for construction and maintenance and part for operation. They also will do their part with the rifle and the bayonet should necessity arise.

The \$160,000,000 used for railway supplies has gone for such items as 1,727 engines, 22,636 freight cars, and 359,000 tons of steel rails.

In addition, there have been vast quantities of rail fastenings, turnouts, ties, and other track materials, as well as the supplies required in building terminals. Much of the work to date has had to do with terminals and terminal facilities, including wharves, docks, and lighterage at the waterfront, switching facilities at inland points, railway shops, and roundhouses.

To Develop Deficients

Washington, June 8. (Associated Press.)—Organization of "development battalions" at every National Army, National Guard, and regular army camp was ordered today by the War Department. These new units are designed to take over all men not immediately fit for service, with a view to giving them intense training to overcome their faults, mental or physical, or to eliminate such as are unfit for either combatant or non-combatant service. Among others who may be detailed to the battalions are the many drafted men ignorant of English.

Within the development battalions the men will be grouped into classes, depending upon their aptitude and degree of training. Those who, after a thorough trial, show that they cannot be trained for use in some capacity will be discharged. "Officers on duty with development battalions should bear in mind the importance of this work," the order concludes. "Success in conserving the man power of the nation can be attained only through untiring effort and exercise of good judgment on the part of the officers concerned."

CALLS ITALY'S LINE STRONG

But Whitney Warren Wants 10,000 Americans To Encourage Troops

Whitney Warren, writing from Rome, Italy, to a friend in New York, says:

While participating in a recent conference in Rome, known as "La Tache Commune," held under the auspices of the Patriotic Society of Trent and Trieste, I spoke, among other things, on what the entry of the United States into the war meant. I told the conference that we would stick to the bitter end, and that what the Allies had to do for the moment was to hold. The Italian Government approved so strongly of my address that it printed 100,000 copies of it, d'Annunzio writing the preface. I saw General Cadorna, whom I regard as one of

the greatest Generals of the war. Of the present German offensive he said that if it succeeded France and Italy would be ruined from a military point of view, but he felt convinced that America and England would fight it out to the finish.

The people of Italy are inured to the war, and no matter what eventually may present itself, they will insist that it be carried on to the end. This is most important, because rumor has had it that Italy might make a separate peace. From all I observe, this is impossible. I saw General Diaz, and he agreed with what the King of Italy and General Cadorna had told General Crotzer as to the importance of American troops appearing in Italy. What we should send is a division of 10,000, which would stiffen up the morale of the army. The way to raise the spirit of our Italian ally is to show her the full extent of America's co-operation in the war.

In Venice I met Ongania, who deplored the fact that Italy, being the weakest of the Allies, had been the point of attack for the concentrated efforts of the Central Powers, who desired to bring her to her knees economically and morally. What Italy needs is to banish fear of responsibility. Clemenceau and Foch realize this. They possess the fearlessness necessary to conquer.

The Italian Army has been reorganized admirably as regard men and material. The officers have been working hard all winter and are very superior to what they were last December; this is due to schools started largely by the French back of the lines and by the exchange of officers in the Etat-Major. The defensive line along the Piave and up in the mountains is very strong. I visited it with Gelasio Castani and I know. I talked with many officers of the lower grades, whom I have known and who know me from long data. To them I would give my impressions, asking if I was right in my judgment. They would invariably say "Yes," and I would add: "But there is something lacking," and they would say: "Yes, as you say, something."

Now, this something is this. The troops are seriously troubled and tormented by what is taking place on the front in France. They have been routed once, and the Germans take care that exaggerated accounts of what is going on reaches them, while the Allies do nothing to steady them. The line of retreat has been prepared, as it should be in view of any possible eventuality, to the Po; it is only human that in case of an offensive en masse, this line of retreat is a tempting alternative to what appears sure death.

I spent a day with General Penella, commanding the Second

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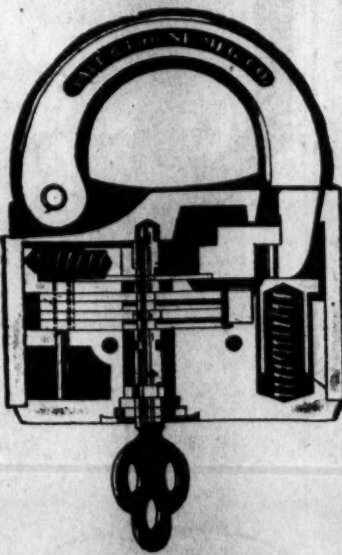
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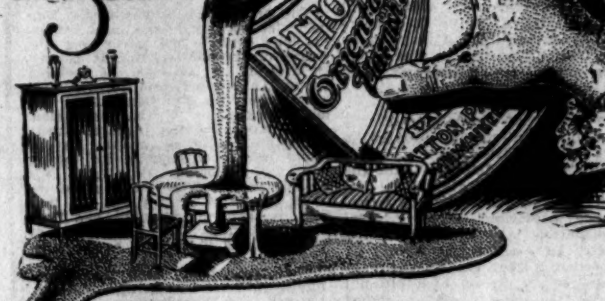
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News Briefs

A shroff was charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with forging the signature of Mr. C. J. White, of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and collecting \$8,955 by false pretenses. The case was remanded for the prosecution to procure legal assistance. The accused, Deng Kah-sung, was formerly employed by Mr. White as a shroff and is accused of having embezzled the money which he collected on rents on behalf of one Chung Kung-loong, of whose property Mr. White was the registered owner.

Martin L. Ryan, an ex-miler, was sentenced to three months and a day in Blühd prison for vagrancy by Commissioner Chapman in the United States Court for China yesterday.

Forgetfulness caused Kaufmann B. Halarkewicz, a German, \$10 yesterday in the Mixed Court. He was charged with having failed to register with the Sina police last Sunday in accordance with the rules governing enemy subjects in the Settlement. The defendant said the registration absolutely escaped his memory Sunday but he went to the station for that purpose Monday morning.

Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce, former Captain-Superintendent of the municipal police here, has been interned in Holland, according to recent information.

The case of Messrs. Hirsbrunner and Co. against C. S. Maitland on a claim for \$191.50 came up again in the British Police Court yesterday on judgment summons. The defendant asked to satisfy the judgment by instalments of \$10 for every 15 days. The case was adjourned for a week to enable the defendant to carry out his promise.

Four cadets and 20 Russian sailors from the Russian destroyer Oriol arrived here on the Shinyo Maru enroute to Harbin from Hongkong.

Mr. Kirk Corkery of the General Electric Company of China leaves Tuesday for Japan, where he will be married to Miss Bertha Caldwell, an Indiana girl.

The engagement of Mr. E. Whitaker of Shanghai and Miss Evelyn Sarsen of Tokio is announced. Mr. Whitaker is the special representative of Whittin Machine Works here.

Mr. Joseph J. Keegan, managing director of Gascon, Williams and Wigmore, leaves on the Empress of Japan for a vacation in Japan and Korea.

Work on the 15-mile-road between Yangtszepoo and Wootung will be formally started August 1, according to a decision of the military authorities in Lungkua reached at a meeting yesterday. The road will be forty feet in breadth and will be known as the Yi Chow Tang Road because it will follow the same course of the Main River Dyke, the Chinese name of which being Yi Chow Tang.

A large quantity of opium confiscated by order of the Shanghai Procure during the year ended June 30 will be burned next Wednesday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the open yard of the Court. The local military, civil and police authorities have requested to send representatives to witness the destruction.

The three Chinese who together with three Finns committed an armed robbery and made away with a quantity of opium and money from the house of a Chinese merchant on Rue Touranne July 3 were convicted yesterday in the French Mixed Court. One of them received a term of five years and expulsion, another three years and expulsion and the third two years and expulsion. The Finns, who had been previously convicted by the Russian Consular Court, were called as witnesses.

Week End Sports Calendar

This Afternoon	
Baseball	o'clock
Shanghai vs. U.S.S. Palos	3.30
Cricket	
Shanghai Cricket Club vs. Powhattan	2.30
Police vs. Parree Club	2.30
Recreation Club vs. "A" Company, S.V.C.	2.30
Lawn Bowls	
Vice-Captain's Competition	3.30
Polo	
Married Men vs. Single Men, Polo Club	4.30
Tomorrow	
Baseball	p.m.
Shanghai vs. U.S.S. Palos	3.30
Lawn Bowls	
Lawn Bowls Club vs. Recreation Club	3.15
Tennis	
Police vs. Junior Golf Club	3.15
Yachting	
Race up river to Doukou Pier line, 14 miles. Starts at 9.30 a.m.	

ROWING CLUB MEETING

At the extraordinary meeting of the Rowing Club last evening it was decided to alter the Regatta Rules, so that international events will in future be held in the Spring.

Mr. W. J. Gande was in the chair. He said that a good deal had been heard from members both for and against making any change in the rowing program, and the Committee decided to hold the meeting to ascertain the feeling of members in the matter.

After considerable discussion the arguments in favor of holding international events in the Spring predominated, and on the resolution being put to the meeting it was carried.

It was decided to make the forthcoming Autumn Regatta more or less a Junior Regatta. Seniors were reminded that they would be expected to assist in coaching Griffins and Juniors.

SPORTS-- Latest News of Athletic World-- GOSSIP

TOUSSAINT AND ELMORE
WIN BRILLIANT MATCHDefeat Parbury and Roper in
Best Tennis Seen Here
In Years

After one of the greatest exhibitions ever staged in the history of Shanghai tennis, Messrs. Toussaint and Elmore, representing Shanghai, defeated Messrs. Parbury and Roper, playing for Hankow, winning the fifth set after the pairs had been tied at two all. Spectacular and brilliant drives and returns were contributed by all four players and 15 of the 50 games played went to deuce. The scores were 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 5-7, and 6-2.

With the exception of Roper, the men were at their best. Roper's first appearance in fast company on a grass course bothering him considerably. His playing was erratic and at times brilliant. Parbury was probably the best of the quartet, while Toussaint played one of the best games of his career. Elmore, unusually steady, brought rounds of applause for his returns and placing.

The fourth set was one of the best ever seen here. Shanghai led five to two and the Hankow pair came through with the set 7-5. Roper and Parbury playing wonderful tennis.

The locals won the first set winning after getting a 5-4 edge. The second set went to Hankow 6-4, the eighth game giving Parbury a chance to shine. Playing the back court, he made wonderful returns and after Roper fell back to get a long job, he tore up to play the net in faultless style.

The third set was taken by Toussaint and Elmore and with a 5-2 lead in the fourth, were big favorites to take the match. Hankow then staged the rally that won the set 7-5, but the deciding set went to Shanghai.

Hankow won the first two games of the final set; Roper served the third, Shanghai winning and then Toussaint served a love game, making the score two all. The next game went to deuce four times, Shanghai winning after a battle. The locals made it 4-2. Hankow took the next.

Five times the eighth game went to deuce, Parbury's placing featuring. Shanghai took the game and repeating the performance in what proved to be the final game of the match.

A crowd of nearly 500 saw the great tennis and the proceeds went to the British Women's Work Association. There is a possibility that the same pairs may play a return match and if it is arranged, attendance records will probably go by the boards.

The 9th Cavalry will probably not be seen here, it was announced at a meeting of the baseball committee held yesterday afternoon. Negotiations with local Japanese will probably be closed this morning and, if possible, the Baseball Club will bring Meiji University here.

Two teams of bachelors will oppose two teams of bachelors at the Shanghai Polo Club this afternoon, starting at 4.30 o'clock. Each team of married men meets each team of single men three times in three chukkas of seven minutes each.

The teams will line up as follows:

MARRIED MEN

G. Dallas J. Johnstone
M. Springfield Dr. Billingshurst
S. A. Sleep W. Middleton
W. Croham H. Herlofson
H. Hanbury C. Bils

SINGLE MEN

K. McEuen H. Lindsay
C. C. Boyd B. D. Belth
A. J. Heard J. I. Ezra
E. S. Hine G. L. Wilson

Lawn Bowls Today

The following will compete in the rink competition for the vice-captain's prize at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

Rink No. 1.
G. L. Campbell E. L. Hunter
(skip) (skip)

S. J. Burn W. A. Ogden
A. G. Moesop J. D. Gordon
J. McGavin R. Simmons

Rink No. 2.
J. Park W. D. McCallum
(skip) (skip)

J. Valentine D. MacGregor
Dr. Mills F. A. Sampson
E. L. Allen D. M. Graham

Rink No. 3.
J. J. Sheridan A. D. Bell
(skip) (skip)

H. H. Fowler D. de H. Farrant
H. M. Gorton A. W. Starling
W. B. Pett D. Mennie

Rink No. 4.
T. E. Trueman J. D. Gaines
(skip) (skip)

W. J. Gande O. H. Blackburn
A. W. Dewhurst J. Adamson
W. N. C. Allen F. M. Scott

Rink No. 5.
J. Frost Albert Taylor
(skip) (skip)

R. G. H. Cole E. Payne
J. R. Kinghorn R. F. Benson
E. M. Reid Dr. Ross

Rink No. 6.
J. P. Lowe J. T. Disselduff
(skip) (skip)

V. Grundy W. Dutton
S. W. Wolfe C. W. Marshall
F. L. Marshall F. Large

Polo Tourney Today

Two teams of bachelors will oppose two teams of bachelors at the Shanghai Polo Club this afternoon, starting at 4.30 o'clock. Each team of married men meets each team of single men three times in three chukkas of seven minutes each.

The teams will line up as follows:

MARRIED MEN

G. Dallas J. Johnstone
M. Springfield Dr. Billingshurst
S. A. Sleep W. Middleton
W. Croham H. Herlofson
H. Hanbury C. Bils

SINGLE MEN

K. McEuen H. Lindsay
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WEATHER
Cloudy, but rather fine weather.
Rough sea between Shanghai and
Nagasaki.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, JULY 20, 1918

Lawlessness in Shanghai

WHEN it is possible for a municipal policeman in Shanghai while engaged in the execution of his duty to be savagely set upon by a mob of between four and five hundred men, without any provocation whatsoever, and stabbed, kicked and beaten, clearly there is established a case for prompt and vigorous action. The welfare and protection of the community imperatively demand that the scandalous and disgraceful incident reported in this paper yesterday should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Hooliganism, wherever and whenever met with, must be suppressed, and it is up to the Japanese naval and consular authorities to make the strictest and most searching investigation into the series of incidents that have been a source of grave embarrassment and danger to the Settlement Police within the past few nights, for it is Japanese who were involved in the savage attack on a Chinese policeman, leading almost to his death, which occurred early yesterday morning.

For the last three nights a mob that is estimated at between four to five hundred men, consisting of Japanese sailors and civilians, has been parading the Hongkew district making hostile demonstrations. Had the mob consisted of Chinese, it would have been comparatively easy to disperse the demonstrators by invoking the aid of the riot law and forcing them to scatter after due caution. But in this particular case the demonstrators have taken advantage of the fact that they are foreigners, and in the apparent absence of adequate and efficient control by their own authorities, they have been emboldened to take the law into their own hands. For a most trivial cause, and apparently for the sole purpose of revenge, a Japanese mob thought fit to demonstrate before the Hongkew Police Station the other night and early yesterday morning wreaked their vengeance on an innocent police constable who, it so happened, was not even involved in the arrest of the Japanese sailors who wantonly smashed up a jeweler's establishment some days ago as the result of a squabble.

The gravity of the incidents of the last few nights cannot be over-emphasized, for if they mean anything, they certainly mean that certain elements of the Japanese colony in Shanghai desire to intimidate the Settlement Police and to hold themselves immune from arrest. Such a situation is intolerable. Public opinion cannot allow such lawlessness to prevail, and we feel sure that the responsible Japanese authorities will take the requisite steps to remove the stigma on the name of the Japanese community.

It is not a little surprising that the Japanese naval authorities should have failed to impose the requisite control and discipline on their seamen given shore leave. If they cannot control their men ashore, we suggest that shore leave should be suspended to the Japanese sailors for the time being in order to avert possible collisions with the municipal authorities of the Settlement, which are certain to have the most regrettable results.

The Police have a right to expect co-operation and assistance in a matter that concerns the maintenance of the public law of the Settlement.

A French Welcome To American Troops

(From The Outlook)

Every American, whether he needs to have his faith in ultimate victory renewed or not, should read the following:

It is a copy of one of the circulars sent out by the French Government through all the districts that are to be occupied by our troops. It is designed to prepare the peasants and people of the small villages for the coming of the Americans in khaki. Fifty thousand of these circulars were distributed, and the text was printed in all the local papers. It shows the spirit in which our men were met, and the real difficulty and effort it cost the people with whom they were quartered; but it also shows how much France expects of America.

The author is M. Bougie, who is a professor at the Sorbonne. It has been sent to us by Miss Frances Hoppin, an American doing relief work in France.

An Open Letter To The People Of The Regions In Which Our New Allies Are To Live

(From the Committee of the "Effort Of France and her Allies")

It seems that it is with you that our new allies, the soldiers sent by the United States, are to be quartered. This is a great honor for your province—to be their host in the name of France. We are sure that you will be equal to the delicate task which the nation has confided to you and will show our new guests that hospitality which is one of the best traditions of our race.

An enormous granary, a colossal workshop, an inexhaustible bank, you know what material power the United States represents. Their fields produce twenty percent of the grain which grows on the surface of the world, thirty-two percent of the oats, and seventy-five percent of the corn. Their soil furnishes in all thirty-six percent of the production of the world, forty-one percent of the iron, and sixty-two percent of the petroleum. Their factories use this material with a methodical precision and rapidity which astonishes the slower European. Their automobile factories can "turn out" one thousand and more a day. They have also the necessary capital to start and run these enterprises, for their wealth, which was estimated in 1870 as \$30,000,000,000, now exceeds \$150,000,000,000.

In every sense the United States is the richest nation in the world. Up to the present time she has been helping the world in its accumulated wealth. She has thrown with both hands into our side of the great balance her wheat and iron and gold, and this has meant, in a great modern war like this one, which is waged by material and money as well as by men, an invaluable support. If the United States had given us no help but this, she would still have deserved our eternal gratitude. But the Americans were not content merely to supply and lend, however useful that might be. Once their Government had declared war, they claimed their share, not only of privation, but also of danger. They were not willing, in the beautiful words of their President, to leave to us "the privilege of sacrifice." They held it a point of honor to give themselves, to let us see, on our soil torn with shells, the color of their blood.

And this is why, hurrying across the treacherous sea, their first regiments have landed in our ports, why they will be quartered in our villages to complete their training before taking their turn in the furnace. It is with you that they will spend their last night of watch and prayer beside their arms, before the battle.

You will see them, these good-looking boys in khaki, come from so far—New York, or Chicago, or Illinois, or Massachusetts. You will watch them change their cowboy hats for our gray trench helmets. Under your eyes some of our most experienced soldiers, practiced in all the tricks of this terrible modern warfare, will teach them to throw grenades, to advance, to go "over the top" under fire. There will be, at your doors, a daily rehearsal of the great tragic scene. You will see these sons of free America—the country that desired peace but has now willingly accepted that load of conscription which she had never borne before—accomplish, with the same methodical eagerness that they give to sport, their training for the final match from which so many of them will never return.

Ah, as your imagination shows you the place they come from and the place to which they are going, these allies from afar, now so near to your heart, with what kindness you will wish to surround them! How glad you will be to welcome into your homes in their hours of rest these boys whose mothers are weeping for them on the other side of the sea. You will remember that they also are helping to defend those homes, and that in coming to fight for the liberty of the world they insure your own province against those horrors of invasion which so many others have experienced.

Keep all these things in your minds and it will seem easy to you to bear the expense and annoyance and inconvenience which the quartering of an army brings to civilians. You say that the cost of living increases, that eggs and butter and chickens will be harder than ever to get or to pay for. The American Government has done all that it could to avoid this danger. It has sent after the ship-loads of men ship-loads of provisions. It does not mean that our impoverished land should have to feed its Army. But,

in spite of all these precautions, it is clear that the American soldiers cannot expect that all that they eat will come from America. Of course they will want to add French supplements to their regular rations. They will pay well, and that will raise the prices. This is sure to happen; but, after all, the money which the American soldiers bring is not lost.

The farmer's wife will not be sorry to swell her stocking by selling her butter and eggs at high prices to these excellent customers, and the old owner of the vineyard will not scorn to let them buy for a good sum his last bottles of wine hidden behind the fagots. If just so much money will come into the country and help to support it, even while it raises the cost of food.

And, besides all this, if you are forced by the presence of another army in the country to pay more for your daily living, it will perhaps be consolation enough if you realize clearly what you buy with this extra charge.

You have already seen in many villages soldiers of the older classes sent back to reap and store the harvest of wheat and grapes. This is a great happiness to their families, and also a source of riches for the country which comes back to life through their labor. Do you think that we could have had the unexpected joy of their return if the Government had not been able to count already upon the reinforcements of the American regiments?

And there is still something more to remember. The American troops, who are coming in ever greater numbers to add their strength to the active fighting force of our army, give to us the certainty that, whatever may happen, our reserves are inexhaustible, while those of our enemies are growing less. So that what you buy by paying more for your butter and eggs, your bread and your wine, you weigh the matter closely, the certainty of victory.

Who will dare to say that the price is too high?

G. BOUGIE.

Chateau-Thierry

By Eliza R. Selmore

(The Outlook)

American history is fast being made across the water, and Chateau-Thierry and Cantigny are now as much household words as Santiago or Vera Cruz.

Chateau-Thierry, fifty miles east of Paris by railway or motor road, is the first large town on the Marne after Meaux. Motorists remember the aisles of lofty trees along the avenues of the new part of the town south of the Marne and the imposing modern Mairie. A certain homely but delectable inn at the fork of the main shopping street near the stone bridge very likely lives in the grateful memory of those who have had the luck to lunch or dine there.

Even in war time the rich brownish-yellow bread was the best in France, the omelette and sauté beyond compare, and the cheery priestesses could regale one with tales of the Boches of 1914 and the Prussians of 1870. Bismarck had his headquarters at the Rothschild villa outside the town, and the first peace negotiations went on there before the Chancellery moved to Versailles—and left the Rothschild cellars absolutely empty.

And just now, in 1918, came the lapping edges of the returning waves of the Boches, and the American Marines came to meet them and help hold the four bridges across the Marne until the French engineers could blow them up.

Gone is the old stone bridge, built in 1421, and the quay with its statue of La Fontaine, and even that philosopher's house in one of the old stony streets.

Gone, too, are the picturesque ruins of Charles Martel's old castle, from which one had such beautiful views of the town, the river, and the encircling hills to westward.

That castle was built in 730. It was captured by the English in 1411, sacked by the Spaniards in 1501, captured by Charles V. in 1544, and riddled with cannon shot in 1814, when Napoleon with only 24,000 men soundly thrashed some 50,000 Prussians.

All the old town across the Marne has now been ground to rubble and powder by high explosives, a desolate No Man's Land probably never to be rebuilt; and St. Crepin's square tower and its precious sixteenth-century stained glass no longer exist.

At the time of the first battle of the Marne, in September, 1914, Chateau-Thierry was not greatly damaged by the Germans. Their stay was short, their exit hurried, and they had the intention to hold it and Epernay and Chalons for their own use as way stations to Berlin, as they did in 1870. They contented themselves with immediate plunder—jewelry, silverware, securities and money, food, wine, and supplies. Their retreat was so hurried that they had no time to burn or blow up. Racing southward along the valley of the Petit Morin a few miles, they reached the Route de Paris or Route de Chalons, the broad direct highway that cuts from Meaux to La Ferté, Montmirail, and Epernay. At Vieux-Maisons Chateau they spent a night and wrecked the pretty villa with their occupancy, and wrecked a speedy vengeance on the charming old Chateau de Villiers-le-Maitre.

They defiled the Chateau de Rieux near Montmirail, where Lamartine lived, and General von Einem, commanding the Seventh Army, occupied as his headquarters the great chateau of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld at Montmirail. Some Imperial prince was with him there in the days of the German occupation. The staff put up at the hotel, where they incidentally packed up the linen and silver as methodically as the All-Highest one was doing at the chateau, and all the plunder was promptly despatched toward Germany on the second day.

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Chateau-Thierry

By Eliza R. Selmore

(The Outlook)

American history is fast being made across the water, and Chateau-Thierry and Cantigny are now as much household words as Santiago or Vera Cruz.

Chateau-Thierry, fifty miles east of Paris by railway or motor road, is the first large town on the Marne after Meaux. Motorists remember the aisles of lofty trees along the avenues of the new part of the town south of the Marne and the imposing modern Mairie. A certain homely but delectable inn at the fork of the main shopping street near the stone bridge very likely lives in the grateful memory of those who have had the luck to lunch or dine there.

Even in war time the rich brownish-yellow bread was the best in France, the omelette and sauté beyond compare, and the cheery priestesses could regale one with tales of the Boches of 1914 and the Prussians of 1870. Bismarck had his headquarters at the Rothschild villa outside the town, and the first peace negotiations went on there before the Chancellery moved to Versailles—and left the Rothschild cellars absolutely empty.

And just now, in 1918, came the lapping edges of the returning waves of the Boches, and the American Marines came to meet them and help hold the four bridges across the Marne until the French engineers could blow them up.

Gone is the old stone bridge, built in 1421, and the quay with its statue of La Fontaine, and even that philosopher's house in one of the old stony streets.

Gone, too, are the picturesque ruins of Charles Martel's old castle, from which one had such beautiful views of the town, the river, and the encircling hills to westward.

That castle was built in 730. It was captured by the English in 1411, sacked by the Spaniards in 1501, captured by Charles V. in 1544, and riddled with cannon shot in 1814, when Napoleon with only 24,000 men soundly thrashed some 50,000 Prussians.

All the old town across the Marne has now been ground to rubble and powder by high explosives, a desolate No Man's Land probably never to be rebuilt; and St. Crepin's square tower and its precious sixteenth-century stained glass no longer exist.

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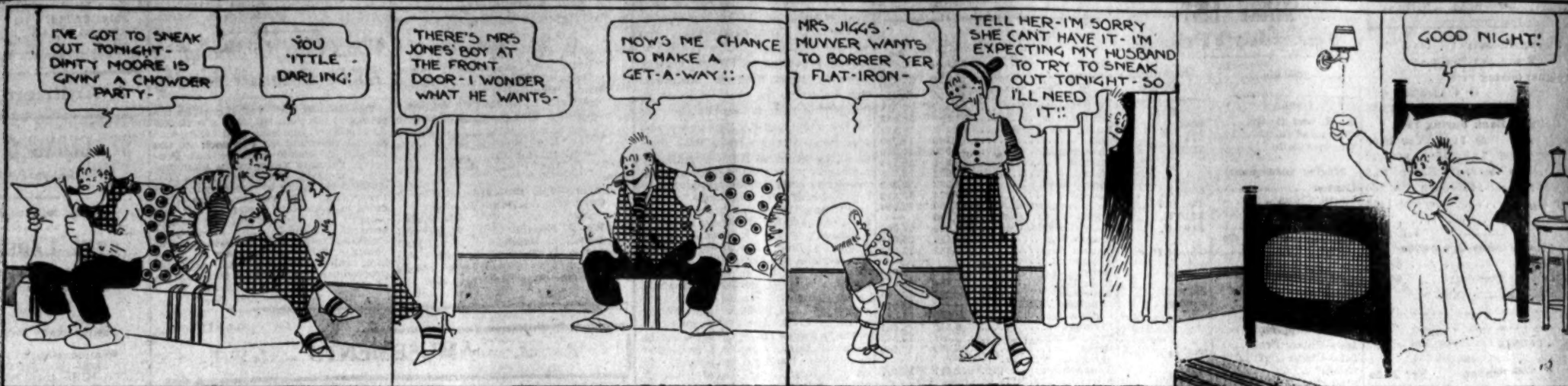
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Peking Day By Day

Who Will Be The Next President?

Peking news agency reports that as there have been rumors that President Feng is giving pecuniary assistance to the M. P.'s of the defunct Parliament as well as being in communication with the Extraordinary Parliament in the southwest, the Chief Executive has recently made another declaration to a certain high official that he is quite determined not to accept the Presidency for the next term. President Feng said that he approves of the convocation of a new Parliament and opposes the reconvening of the old Parliament. Should the defunct Parliament in the southwest, for the sake of expediency, elect him to the Presidency again, a Vice-President must be elected at the same time. "In such a case," said President Feng, "I shall not go to the South to assume office which may be left to the Vice-President. As to the new Parliament, if it decides to elect

Mr. Hsu Shih-chang to the Presidency, I shall try my best to support him. But if, unfortunately, the heavy burden falls on my poor shoulders again, I shall also refuse to accept the post and let the Vice-President function instead."

In conclusion the President added that he would return to his native place after he has retired from office and would not remain in Peking or Tientsin any longer.

According to the Kungyen Pao, General Hsu Shu-chien's organ, General Tuan Chi-jui has also not the least idea to run for the Presidency, but has determined to leave this high position to a man more able to command the respect of the whole nation. The Premier, as he always has the welfare of the people at heart, will only occupy a position in which he can assist the administration of government. This is said to be also the

opinion expressed by the supporters of the Premier.

The Wireless Mast Accident

With reference to the wireless mast accident which occurred July 10, the following extracts from the official account of the accident are of interest: "The reinforced concrete mast, to be used for wireless telegraphy by the American Guard, had been successfully put in place, when one of the guy ropes being defective broke, throwing all of the strain on the other three. This unusual strain caused them to give way and the top section of the mast described an arc of three-quarters of a circle, the end striking the bottom section of the mast and tearing it from its foundations. In the fall four Chinese were unfortunately killed. The mast fell across the winch at which twelve coolies were working under the supervision of the foreman, and fortunately none of these were injured."

The reinforced concrete mast that was being erected was one hundred and fifty feet high, and was built in new lines. This is the first experiment in building reinforced concrete wireless masts and the experiment has been watched with great interest. The accident in no way reflects on the soundness of reinforced concrete being used as masts. In fact, according to some of the engineers, the accident has proved that for real strength this kind of mast is superior to any other. They point out that falling from this great height the mast received no further injury beyond being bent, whereas had the mast been a wooden one it would have snapped in two. The fault was not with the structure of the mast, but that of a defect in the guying apparatus which gave way before the top section after being put in place had been locked. A new mast is being started on immediately and the work on it will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The greatest sympathy is being expressed for Mr. Pedersen, the foreman in charge of the work, who labored day and night to make the construction a success and to whom no blame can attach for what has occurred. It was one of those unfortunate accidents which so often occur in structural work.

A Canton Protest

The Canton Federal Assembly is taking itself seriously. They have sent a telegram to the Cabinet in Peking, denouncing the convocation of the new Parliament, stating that the south and south-west provinces will not recognize or consider legal any measure passed by its members. The dispatch goes on to say that the Federal Government of Canton will insist to the end upon the reconvening of the old Parliament for the completion of the unfinished permanent Constitution, and the election of a new President and Vice-President. While the manner in which the elections have been carried out under the auspices of the present administration merits every condemnation and their legality can be brought into question, the Federal Council in Canton stands in no better light or position. The men who now form the Canton Government have not the slightest legal right to form a Government, although they are dismissed and time-expired members of the original Parliament. Two wrongs never make a right, and while they claim that the Government in Peking is an illegal one the Peking Government says the same of them. The Canton Government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen was composed of the same people, but beyond issuing a number of Mandates and circulars, some of which were so childish that they afforded the public considerable amusement, it accomplished nothing. The jealousy of the various military men connected with it, prevented them taking any strong military action against the northerners, and the little money they were able to secure was barely sufficient for themselves. One may ask how much better placed they are today for doing anything of importance? That Lu Yung-ting has come out in the open and joined them makes them stronger from a military point of view, but that is the only thing. While it may be true that Tang Shao-yi may have been successful in raising a loan while in Japan, it could not have been a very large amount, or do much to help them out financially. The composition of the new Council will not carry much weight with foreigners, and perhaps less with the Chinese. The head of the Council is widely known as Butcher Shum. Tang Shao-yi will be remembered as the man who had to fly from Peking on account of certain delicate loan operations he carried out in 1912. With the exception of Lu Yung-ting, the others are not worth mentioning. He has kept away from the Canton crowd until the present moment, because he was not made Generalissimo in

stead of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and has been acting independently against the northern forces or in conjunction with Yunnan. What this indicates it is impossible to say. But if there is no cleavage in the ranks of the Government forces, and the troops that are now on the way to Kwangtung carry out their duty as they should do, it is impossible to see how the Federal Council can hope to do anything.

Independence By Feng Yu-hsiang

Denied

Official circles strongly deny that General Feng Yu-hsiang has declared independence at Tsangteh, and add that the Government has received no reports to that effect. Certain Consuls in Changsha have, however, wired their authorities to that effect and out of Government circles the report is believed.

Another Interesting Report

It is reported in the Chinese press that General Wu Pei-fu has come to some understanding with the southern troops in Hunan and that he has arranged an armistice with them. The Government is said to have wired General Wu strongly objecting to such measures and instructing him to proceed with the campaign without delay for the purpose of restoring order in Hunan. It is stated that the Government has not received any telegraphic reports from General Wu Pei-fu for several days, and anxiety is being felt as to what this means.

Chinese Ministers Abroad Informed Of Expedition To Siberia

In connection with the expedition to Siberia the Chinese Ministers to the United States of America, France, Great Britain and Japan, as already reported, have lately telegraphed to the Peking Government for information on this subject. According to a prominent member of the government, a telegraphic reply was despatched July 11 to these Ministers, in which the Chinese Government ordered them to report to the foreign Governments that preparations had been made to despatch an expedition to Siberia, but as arms and funds for the expedition had not been raised, the four Ministers were instructed to take steps to raise loans to finance the expedition.

Director-General Appointed To Open Treaty Ports

As there is great expectation on the part of the foreign Powers that some of the important places in Manchuria and Mongolia should be opened to trade, the Chinese Government deems it inadvisable to procrastinate any longer in this matter. Accordingly the Government has decided to despatch some delegates to proceed to those places to make inquiries before appointing a Director-General to take charge of the opening of these ports for trade. It is learned that Mr. Pi Kuei-fang, formerly Tschun of Heilungkiang, and concurrently acting Shengchang, will probably be appointed to that post.

The President And Hsiung Ke-wu's Representative

Huang Ching-ao, the representative of Hsiung Ke-wu, the Szechuen leader, is now in Peking. When he was received in audience by the President the other day, he rendered a detailed report on the situation in Szechuen and requested the Chief Executive to appoint Hsiung Ke-wu to the Tschunship of that province. At first the President told him that the reins of Government are now entirely in the hands of the Cabinet and advised him to see the Premier. General Tuan Chi-jui. Huang said that he had met the latter and plead-

ed for General Hsiung, but no conclusion could be arrived at in his interview with the Premier. Then President Feng bade him to see General Tuan Chi-jui once more, and if he feared the latter would not receive him again, he might telegraph to Hsiung directly and tell him plainly.

Sinkiang Tschun Wants Recruits

The Tschuns of Sinkiang have telegraphed to the Central Government reporting the critical condition of his province, where the troops under his command are insufficient for distribution among the various districts. There is now only one regular mixed brigade with several battalions of precautionary troops, who are insufficient to cope with the foreign troops. He requests that one more mixed brigade be recruited, whose arms and expenses should be supplied by the Central Government; and that this new brigade should be sent for service on the frontier.

Miscellaneous

A large quantity of arms and ammunition was brought to Peking July 10 by the Peking-Mukden line from the Tschow arsenal under an escort.

Mr. Lu Tseng-tsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, now away in Peking on an extension of leave, will, according to a report, be appointed the first Chinese Minister to Switzerland.

A Hongkong telegram states that a large quantity of arms and ammunition purchased by the Southern Government from a certain country, have been intercepted by the Hongkong Government when passing through that port.

A telegram from Tokio states that China and Japan have agreed to the proposal to extend the Kiangsi-Nanchin Railway to Santauo, in the province of Fukien. The negotiations for the construction of this line may soon be brought to a successful conclusion.

A joint office of accountants for the war commission has been established by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hsu Wen-wei and Mr. Hsu Hsin-lu will be in charge of this new department.

The different news agencies are unable to agree as to whether General Feng Yu-hsiang has really declared independence or not.

By a Presidential Mandate issued July 11, the members of the new Parliament are required to assemble in Peking before August 1. The date of the convocation of Parliament will be decided later on.

Since, it is said, General Feng Yu-hsiang has not made any declaration or any suspicious movements up to now, the Government has wired to the Tschuns of Hunan and Hupoh ordering them to make investigations into the alleged declaration of independence at Changteh of General Feng.

In connection with the rumored proclamation of Grand Duke Michael as the new Tsar which was denied in Berlin, the Tschun of Heilungkiang has wired to the Chinese Government on the matter and requested the Government to pay special attention to it, as two forms of government might function in Russia at the same time.

The Ministry of Education has telegraphed to General Chang Ching-yao, Shengchang of Hunan, asking for a detailed report on the educational condition of his province since the outbreak of the trouble

there, and instructing him to order all the district magistrates of his province to reopen all the schools and colleges which have been closed on account of the recent fighting.

The report about the departure of Dr. Koo, Chinese Minister to the U. S. A., for Peking turned out to be unfounded. The mistake was caused by Dr. Koo's visit to New York on the thirtieth June in connection with the conference of American bankers and merchants for the discussion of the advisability of investing more American capital in the Chinese Republic but it is believed that this question cannot be settled until the State Department has reports from Dr. Heinsch.

Chen Yen and others who had attempted to assassinate Premier Tuan Chi-jui and were arrested some time ago, have been handed over to the Metropolitan Local Court and prosecuted by the Local Procuratorate. Recently, as other proofs have been discovered in connection with their abortive attempt, and for the sake of dealing with the case more carefully, the Procuratorate has again applied to the Court to give them a preliminary trial first.

The Peking city police is in receipt of a despatch from the Japanese gendarmerie stating that there may be some undesirable characters among the Japanese residents.

If any Japanese is found committing unlawful acts, he should be handed over to the Japanese authorities to be dealt with, to whom no favoritism is to be shown.

In response to the commander in chief of the Armies for the relief in Canton, General Chang Hual-chi's request for a sum of 5 million dollars for the expenditure of his armies, the Ministry of Finance has been instructed to hand over to him \$1,200,000 first, a remittance of which will be made to Hankow in the next few days.

General Wu Pei-fu, deputy commander-in-chief of the relief expedition to Canton, has requested General Tsao Kun, Tschun of Chihli, to transmit a telegram to the Government explaining that the cessation of fighting he has arranged with the southern troops is due to no other fact than that his troops are now suffering heavily from the hot weather and that as soon as it becomes cooler he will proceed with the attack as ordered by the Government.

A meeting was held on the 19th instant at the British Legation, where all the Allied Ministers were present. The questions discussed were in connection with the Chinese tariff revision and the expedition to Siberia. The Russian Minister, who happened to be away at Peking, was not present.

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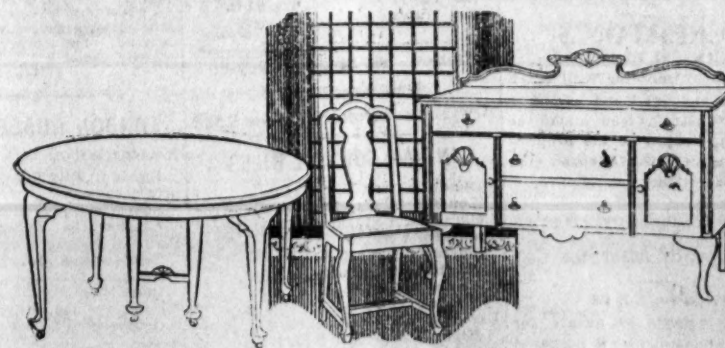
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 19, 1918.
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 @ 4/81 = Tia. 4.25
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
 @ 112 1/2 = Tia. 89.09
 @ 72.6 = Tia. 122.71
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.3
 S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tia. 285
 Copper Cash: per tael 1822
 Native Interest: .98

Latent London Quotations
 Bar Silver: 48 1/2 d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: .5%
 Market Rate of Discount: .5%
 1 m. = .5%
 3 m. = .5%
 6 m. = .5%
 Exchange on Shanghai: 80 d. 4
 Ex. Paris on London: F.T. 27.35
 Ex. N. Y. on London: F.T. 24.75
 Consols: 1

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London: T.T. 4/81
 London: Demand 4/81
 India: T.T. 31 1/2
 Paris: T.T. 642
 New York: Demand 112
 Hongkong: T.T. 76
 Japan: T.T. 47 1/2
 Batavia: T.T. 214

Banks Buying Rates
 London: 4 m/s. Cds. 4/10 1/2
 London: 4 m/s. Dooy. 4/10 1/2
 London: 6 m/s. Cds. 4/11 1/2
 London: 6 m/s. Dooy. 4/11 1/2
 Paris: 4 m/s. 645
 New York: D.L. 3 m/s. 116

CUSTOMER HOUSE EXCHANGE
 RATES FOR JULY
 H.K. Tia. 1.81 @ 4/81 11
 1 @ 643 11
 1 @ 1111 11
 1 @ 471 11
 1 @ 15 11
 1 @ 1 11
 1 @ 1.40 11
 Max. 11.50

Stock Exchange
 Transactions
 Shanghai, July 19, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official: S.M.C. 5 1/4% Debs. 1914-1915 Tia. 80.00
 Langkate Tia. 16.99
 New Eng. Tia. 22.50
 Oriental Cotton Tia. 68.00
 Yangtzeopoo Cotton (Ord.) Tia. 8.85
 Telephone Tia. 40.00
 Shanghai Kiebang Tia. 0.89
 Unofficial: Yangtzeopoo Cotton (Ord.) Tia. 8.80
 New Eng. Tia. 22.50
 Shanghai Docks Tia. 144.50
 Shanghai Docks Tia. 145.00
 Anglo Japan Tia. 7.00
 Shanghai Tia. 12.89

Shareholders' Association
 Transactions
 Shanghai, July 19, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
 Unofficial: Telephone 5% Debs. Tia. 91.00 cash
 Unofficial: Y. P. Cottons Tia. 3.30 cash

Shareholders' Association
 Transactions
 Shanghai, July 19, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
 Unofficial: Telephone 5% Debs. Tia. 91.00 cash
 Unofficial: Y. P. Cottons Tia. 3.30 cash

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 Unofficial: Y. P. Cottons Tia. 3.30 cash

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 Transactions
 Shanghai, July 19, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
 Unofficial: Telephone 5% Debs. Tia. 91.00 cash
 Unofficial: Y. P. Cottons Tia. 3.30 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL
 72, 74 and 76 Bubbling Well Road.
 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
 Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.
 Telephone No. 98
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZER & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	3545 R.
Chartered	271
Russo-Asiatic	R. 350
Marine Insurance	
Canton	3238 R.
North China	Tia. 126 R.
Union of Canton	3700 R.
Yangtze	3195 R.
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	Tia. 24 R.
Ltd.	
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	2134 R.
Hongkong Fire	3230 R.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tia. 140
Indo-China Def.	
Shanghai Tug (O)	1400 R.
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tia. 28 R.
Mining	
Kalping	Tia. 10 R.
Oriental Cons.	375.40
Philippine	Tia. 0.90
Raub	32.60
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	3124 1/2 R.
Shanghai Dock	Tia. 144 R.
New Eng. Works	Tia. 22 R.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tia. 71 R.
Hongkong Wharf	392 1/2 R.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tia. 72 1/2 R.
China Land	Tia. 50
Shanghai Land	Tia. 70 R.
Weihsai Land	Tia. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	312 R.
China Realty (Ord)	Tia. 50
China Realty (Pref.)	Tia. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wa Pref.	Tia. 130
E-wa Def.	Tia. 97 1/2
Laou-kang-mow	Tia. 120
Oriental	Tia. 50 R.
Shanghai Cotton	Tia. 147 1/2
Kung Yik	Tia. 154 1/2
Yangtzeopoo	Tia. 8.85 R.
Yangtzeopoo Pref.	Tia. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tia.	Tia. 33
China Sugar	382 R.
Green Island	37 R.
Langkat	Tia. 15 1/2 R.
Major Bros	Tia. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tia. 67 1/2 R.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	313 1/2 R.
Llewellyn	390
Lane, Crawford	351
Moutrie	350.30 R.
Watson	312 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tia. 7 R.
Amherst	Tia. 0.27 1/2 R.
Anglo-Java	Tia. 6 1/2 R.
Anglo-Dutch	Tia. 19 R.
Ayer Tawah	Tia. 0.60 R.
Batu Anam	Tia. 2.11
Bukit Toh Alang	Tia. 0.70 R.
Bute	Tia. 0.90 R.
Cheong United	Tia. 9
Chempeck	Tia. 2.10
Consolidated	Tia. 2 R.
Dominion	Tia. 5 1/2 R.
Gula Kelumpang	Tia. 10 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tia. 10 1/2
Kanunung	Tia. 0.50
Kapala	Tia. 27
Kapayang	Tia. 11
Karan	Tia. 4.90 R.
Kota Bahro	Tia. 12 1/2 R.
Kroewek Java	Tia. 11
Padang	Tia. 3.60 R.
Pemata	Tia. 2 1/2
Pengkalan	Tia. 0.80 R.
Ropah	Tia. 6
Samagana	Tia. 0.50 R.
Seekie	Tia. 6
Semambu	Tia. 0.50 R.
Senawang	Tia. 6 1/2 R.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tia. 0.60 R.
Shanghai Malay	Tia. 7
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tia. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tia. 1.10 R.
Sungai	Tia. 1.05
Sua Manggis	Tia. 3 R.
Shal Kalantan	Tia. 0.50 R.
Shanghai Seremban	Tia. 1 R.
Taipung	Tia. 0.85 R.
Tanah Merah	Tia. 2 1/2
Tebong	Tia. 4 R.
Ulobri	
Ziangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tia. 140 R.
Cult Dairy	Tia. 10 1/4
S'hai Elec. and Eng.	33
Shanghai Trans.	Tia. 61 R.
Shanghai Gas	Tia. 22 1/2 R.
Horse Bazaar	Tia. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tia. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tia. 81 R.
S'hai Waterworks	Tia. 163

S. Sellers. S. Sales. B. Buyers.
 Telephone No. 390

Benjamin & Potts, 6 Jinkee Road

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

British-America Assurance Co.
 Telephone No. 98
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZER & CO.

RUBBER OUTPUTS

	May	June
Alma	32,000	32,000
Amherst	2,411	1,690
Anglo-Dutch	69,000	60,000
Anglo-Java	145,000	130,000
Ayer Tawah	24,237	28,018
Batu Anam	21,120	15,833
Bukit Toh Alang	10,282	10,128
Bute	14,343	14,780
Chempeck	10,000	10,300
Cheng	12,211	12,245
Consolidated	16,822	15,745
Dominion	51,292	50,252
Gula Kelumpang	40,274	45,212
Shipped to London	32,400	32,500
Java Consolidated	68,000	68,000
Kanunung	18,418	20,819
Kapala	9,111	11,211
Kapayang	8,920	9,000
Karan	37,454	38,591
Kota Bahro	44,000	42,000
Kroewek	23,000	25,000
Langkat	6,335	6,081
Padang	12,361	10,568
Pemata	15,000	12,000
Pengkalan	12,411	14,407
Ropah	13,099	14,850
Samagana	15,750	16,100
Semambu	10,607	11,021
Senawang	14,394	17,477
Shanghai Kiebang	57,520	70,590
Sungai	11,739	9,419
Sungai	22,256	23,012
Taipung	12,550	13,000
Tanah Merah	31,500	34,600
Tebong	75,000	71,250
Ulobri	4,712	4,530
Ziangbe	69,000	61,000

RUBBER PRICES

Messrs. Meyer and Messrs. Singapore report that their Auctions this week showed prices of Cts. 51.50 to Cts. 49 for Pale Crepe and Cts. 52 to Cts. 48 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being unsettled.

Messrs. R. N. Trueman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held on July 17:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$0.51 1/2 per pound equivalent to 1s. 2 1/2 d.
 No. 1 Crepe \$0.51 1/2 per pound equivalent to 1s. 2 1/2 d.
 Market: quiet, demand is moderate, offered 1,212 tons, sold 797 tons.

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTION

Singapore, July 2 and 4.—Following were the prices realized at the auction this week:

Sheet:
 Smoked Fine Ribbed..... 68 1/2
 Smoked Good Ribbed..... 61 3/4
 Smoked Fine Plain..... 61 3/4
 Smoked Good Plain..... 61 3/4
 Unsmoked Fine Ribbed..... 41 1/2
 Unsmoked Good Ribbed..... 32
 Unsmoked Fine Plain..... 32
 Unsmoked Good Plain..... 32

Crepe:
 Fine Pale Thin..... 54 1/2
 Good Pale Thin..... 51 1/2
 Good Pale Blanket..... 51 1/2
 Good Brown Blanket..... 27
 Good Brown..... 39 3/4
 Good Dark..... 28 1/2
 Darky..... 20 7/8

Scrap:
 Virgin and Pressed..... 17 1/8
 Loose..... 12
 Sheet: Cupwashing..... 32 1/2

Catalogue for:
 Sale: 2,358,721 lbs. (about 1,058 tons).
 Sold: 1,589,973 lbs. (about 701 tons).
 The system of selling in cents per pound instead of dollars per picul was introduced at our auction this week. In spite of the prices of the regular buyers being present, the auction started rather quietly at a few cents below last week's closing prices. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold yesterday morning from 50 to 53 1/2 cents, and Fine Pale Crepe between 51 1/2 and 52 1/2 cents. Later in the day speculative buyers stepped in and the prices up to 56 cents for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and 54 cents for Fine Pale Crepe, which prices mark an advance on the week of 1 cent for the former and 1 1/2 cent for the latter. One lot only of Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet fetched 56 1/2 cents.

There was a fair demand for Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet, while Good Pale Crepe received more attention than has been the case for the last four weeks.

No lot of Plain Smoked Sheet was on offer at the auction. Only two parcels of Ribbed Unsmoked Sheet found buyers, whereas Plain Unsmoked Sheet was neglected.

Fine and Good Brown Crepes were rather low at the start of the sale but improved considerably during the day, the average being about 4 cents above last week. Dark and Quilty Crepes were still in too plentiful supply, and show very little improvement in prices.

At the continuation of the auction this morning the tendency was a shade easier. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold between 51 and 55 1/2 cents, the average being 53 1/2 cents, while no lot of Fine Pale Crepe was offered for sale. Brown Crepes were still in good demand, but other grades were slightly easier.

(Meyer and Messrs.)

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuters Service
 London, July 16.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.
 October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.
 London, July 15.
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:
 Spot: 3s. 2 1/2d. Buyers.
 October to December: 2s. 3d.
 Value.
 Tendency of Market: Steady.
 London, July 13.
 Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. Buyers.
 October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d.
 Value.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.

GEN. TSAO KUN'S DELAY CAUSES SPECULATION

The procrastination of General Tsao Kun in going to the front is causing speculation. The Government has without avail urged him to proceed to Hunan, according to Chinese reports. General Chang Hui-chi telegraphs that he desires to come up North to bring Tsao back to Hankow, but his request was rejected. It is understood that the object of General Hsu Shu-cheng in going to Mukden Thursday night was to secure the office of commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces through the assistance of General Chang Tso-lin and proceed to the front without General Tsao Kun.

Because of the bitterness of the people against Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Tsung-yu in negotiating for Japanese loans extra police guards have been posted at the residences of the two agents for their personal safety.

General Lung Yu-kwang, the brother of Lung Chi-kwang, telegraphs that southern soldiers have appeared on the Island of Hainan and urged his brother to return to his home immediately. In reply General Lung stated that his return would not help, as he had neither money nor troops. The recruiting in Chihli province would not be completed before August and he could not go back before then.

The Office of the Military Government in Canton have been moved to the Agricultural Experimental Grounds.

Japanese Decided On Intervention

(Continued From Page 1)
 positions west of Daurian station. Our retreat was carried out in perfect order on the night of the 16th. At the present moment all is quiet on our front."

Following the order of General Piskoff, the local militia have closed down the newspaper Put Truda for continuing the propaganda against General Horvath and his Government which was started by the paper Trud under the same editor.

According to information from a reliable source, the Bolsheviks who fled from Nikolai are now concentrating their forces at the station of Spaskoe, not far from Khabarovsk.

Czechs Worry Bolsheviks
 Information from Khabarovsk states that the Bolshevik authorities are displaying great anxiety with regard to the approach of the Czech-Slovaks and consider it prudent to confiscate all newspapers which are likely to describe events in Siberia and at Vladivostok. The population, left without news, is very nervous and their hatred of their oppressors grows daily.

General Horvath, with the members of his Government, has transferred his headquarters to Horvath Station, nearer Nikolai.

According to the Vladivostok correspondent of the newspaper, Priklik the Siberian Government arrested a member of the Committee for the Salvation of the Motherland at Harbin but set him free immediately following an urgent demand from the Czech-Slovaks.

Fierce fighting has taken place between the Czechs and the Bolsheviks at Evdymovsk Station resulting in the defeat of the latter.

(Reuters Agency War Service)
 London, July 18.—The Czech-Slovak army in Siberia comprises a number of Russians commanded by General Erdell, General Alexieff and General Dutoff, and also some Poles.

London, July 18.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Times, in a message dated the 15th, stated that the diplomatic Advisory Council should have met today to approve the decision of the Government in connection with the American proposals for a joint American and Japanese intervention, but the meeting has been postponed owing to the opposition of two members who considered the situation was not critical enough to necessitate action by Japan.

London, July 18.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, wiring on the 15th, states that the Czech-Slovaks are advancing from Irkutsk along the railway south of Lake Baikal and General Semenov is again engaging the Bolsheviks.

Japan Sticks At Time Of Withdrawing Troops

The Japanese note addressed to the American Government announcing the approval of the Japanese Government for armed intervention in Siberia will be handed to the American authorities today, according to a Tokyo telegram last night. The note is reported to say that the Japanese troops will be withdrawn when Russia is settled again. It is understood that the time for withdrawal set by the American authorities was when the Czechs are substantially established in Vladivostok. The reply from the United States Government will be anxiously awaited and the Cabinet as well as the Special Diplomatic Commission will resume their session when it is received.

A Peking telegram last night stated that the 500 British troops from Hongkong, together with those coming from Singapore, will sail from the Crown Colony July 25 for Vladivostok.

MAIL NOTICES

MAILS CLOSE.
 For Japan:—
 Per R.V.F. s.s. Penang July 20
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 22
 For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
 Per C.P.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 20
 Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela July 20
 For Europe, etc.:—
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. July 23
 From U.S. and Canada:—
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 23
 N.B. A supplementary Mail for the Empire will close at 11 a.m. and Registration ten o'clock. Duplicate mail will go by the Venezuela if so marked.

Music for Today

Two performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, with programs as follows:
 (1) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.:
 1. March, The Liberty Bell, Sousa
 2. Overture, Tancredi Rossini
 3. Waltz, Reponse a Amoureux
 4. Selection, The Duchess of Danzig
 5. Waltz, Eton Boating Song, Kaps
 6. Selection, Dorothy Collier
 (2) In the Public Garden at 8 p.m.:
 1. March, The Blue Riband, Bollog
 2. Overture, La Dame Blanche
 3. Waltz, Espana Waldteufel
 4. Selection, Iolanthe Sullivan
 5. (a) Song, The Star of Bethlehem Adams
 (b) One Step, Get Out—Get

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

SHOWING
 on
 July 20th, 21st & 22nd
 and
 Matinee on Sunday 21st
MARY PICKFORD
 IN
"A GIRL OF YESTERDAY"
 and
 Other New Films

VICTORIA THEATRE

Programme
 For July 20th, 21st & 22nd
 SHOWING
"Redeeming Love"
 FIVE PARTS
 Gaumont Graphic
"Wonderful Statue"
 COMEDY
"Sophie's Birthday Party"
 COMEDY

APPOLLO THEATRE — A NIGHT WITH THE STARS — TONIGHT

The Great Russian Actor
A. N. GERMON Presents a Stirring Russian Film Drama in Four Parts—
 In which are introduced songs and speeches **"MARTYRS FOR THE PEOPLE"** by A. N. GERMON in the Title Role.

He will also present
"THE LOVER'S COMPETITION"
 all the parts being taken by the author: A. N. Germon

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE CO.
MISS ARGELLA SMITH & FELLA JACKSON
 French and Italian Opera Singer. American Eccentric Singers and Dancers

MLLE. RIEUSE GEORGE ROGER
 French Eccentric Singer and Dancer. French Eccentric Comedian Dancer and Musician

LOS YERAR — Les Meilleurs Danseurs Espagnols, Comiques et Classiques

DRESS CIRCLE \$2.00 STALLS \$1.00

BOOK AT ROBINSONS

DON'T MISS "THE REVIEW OF THE ALLIES" — FRENCH PARK — JULY 14th — AT THE APOLLO

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuters Service
 London, July 16.—Today's Cotton prices were:
 Good Middling Americans: 22.67d.
 July: 21.76d.
 August: 19.14d.

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

Bubbling-Well.
 July 20th, and 21st.
"THE LABERYNT"
 Featuring Madame Robine, in a Wonderful Four Part Drama.
 Also
 Seaside and Comic Films
 Commencing at 9.15 p.m.
 DON'T MISS the French Review of the Allies, French Park, July 14th.
 at the St. George Cinema.

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474
 Musical Concert Every Afternoon at 5 p.m.
 OPEN AIR CINEMA AND VAUDEVILLE
 from 9 to 12 p.m.
 Tonight
 EXTRAORDINARY METRO FEATURE
"Pennington's Choice"
 5 Acts Romantic Story Brimful of Surprises
 Featuring the Sovereign of the Screen
 FRANCIS BUSHMAN AND BEVERLY BAYNE
 and the Heavy Weight Boxing Champion J. J. JEFFRIES
 Continued Success of
LEO DE MORENA
 Etoile Francaise
DARNOL
 Artist Comic Excentric.

ISIS THEATRE

What is The
"VOICE on the WIRE?"
 See Tonight
 The Two Concluding Episodes entitled:
"THE LIGHT AT DAWN"
"THE LIVING DEATH"
 Showing Tonight
 The Extraordinary Feature in three parts
"THE RESURRECTION"
 featuring the celebrated Artist, VALDEMAR PSILANDESE
 Commencing on Monday, July 22
"THE SECRET KINGDOM"
 featuring
 CHARLES RICHMAN AND DOROTHY KELLY
 A Superb Serial of Romantic Adventure in 15 Episodes.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
July 21	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 21	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Kumano Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 17	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Swatow	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
Aug. 18	—	Seattle, etc.	Swatow Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 18	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 20	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
July 23	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kawachi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 24	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Onomichi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 25	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 6	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 24	—	Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	Liverpool, etc.	Mahima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 20	2.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 20	—	Hongkong	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
July 20	—	Foochow	Hagan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 21	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
July 22	4.50	Ningpo	Hain Fengshao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.	
July 22	4.30	Ningpo	Sinkiang	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 23	—	Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Br. B. & S.	
July 23	11.00	Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
July 23	—	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 25	—	Hongkong and Manila	Swatow Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 25	—	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
July 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 29	—	F'chow, K'lung, T'kao	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 15	—	Manila & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 28	—	H'kong & Singapore			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 20	—	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
July 20	7.30	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 21	10.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'ain	Tungchow	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 21	—	Newchwang	Toosan	Jap. K.M.A.	
July 22	—	Chinwangtao	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
July 22	2.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'ain	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 22	10.30	T'ingtao & Dairen	Taito Maru	Br. O. S. K.	
July 26	—	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
July 27	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'ain	Koboku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Aug. 3	—	Tientsin and Dairen			

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
July 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ninghsiao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.	
July 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtse	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 19	—	Ningpo	Hain Fengshao	Br. B. & S.
July 19	—	Ningpo	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
July 19	—	Dairen	Ninghsiao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
July 19	—	Hankow	Sinkiang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 19	—	Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
July 19	—	Hankow	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 19	—	Chefoo	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru Capt. J. A. Scott will be despatched from N. K. K. P'ung wharf on Saturday, July 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtse, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night, July 22, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho tons 2368 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, July 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Capt. G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N. K. K. P'ung wharf on Monday, July 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suifu tons 2571 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, July 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HONGKONG, and CANTON.

The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suifu, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on Monday, July 23, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 18, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on Aug. 28, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on Sept. 6, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, July 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEUCHWANG.—The Str. Teonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kabafuto Maru July 22. For Freight, please apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkie Road Tel. Central No. 1115.

TIEN-TSIN.—The Str. Taito Maru Capt. M. Takagi, will be despatched on July 26. For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 27, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Koboku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on Aug. 3, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Venezuela, Captain R. Lobes, will be despatched from Wosung on Saturday, July 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 31. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Altai Maru Capt. — will be despatched on August 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunming, Sinkiang, Kiangchow, Sunghing and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, R.C.S. Asiatic Bank Building, 15 The Bund.

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"MANILA MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 30, July 31	"ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. — Aug. 16, Aug. 17
For Hongkong	"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Sept. 5, Sept. 6
For Manila and Singapore	"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Aug. 16, Aug. 18
For Hongkong and Singapore	"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Aug. 27, Aug. 28
CHINA COASTING LINE	For Tientsin
"TAITO MARU" (1,500 tons) Capt. M. Takagi, July 25, July 26	For Tientsin and Dairen
"KOBOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Aug. 1, Aug. 3	For Fookchow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, July 27, July 29	The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.
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Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug. 13	Hankow	Dde Lagree	Fr g-b.				
	June 9		Great	Br g-b.				
WTW	Oct. 27	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190			McFeater
OD	Mar. 29	Cruise	Nightingale	Br g-b.				
	June 11	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	150		40	H. Delano
SD	June 11	Cruise	Teal	Br g-b.				
YTPDW	May 18	Cruise	Toba	Jap g-b.				
	May 18	Cruise	Woodlark	Br g-b.	150		40	

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Monteagle* Aug. 3	Empress of Japan Sept. 3
Empress of Japan Sept. 14	Monteagle Sept. 21
Monteagle Oct. 5	Empress of Japan Oct. 29

*Monteagle calls at Moji

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
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KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for San Francisco, Aug. 15, 1918	
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for San Francisco, Aug. 29, 1918	
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 9, 1918	
SHINTO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Oct. 6, 1918	

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Business and Official Notices



MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2530.

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Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
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18768

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Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

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machine. Apply to Box 115, THE
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18748 J.25.

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18719 J.20.

Who is to be China's Next President?

China is in the midst of a national election which
will culminate in September in the election of a
new President. There are three candidates—two
are military men and the other is a scholar. The
election and its effect upon the country are
discussed in this week's issue of

MILLARD'S REVIEW

by Hollington K. Tong. This discussion should
be read by every one, for it is important, espe-
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In case you are not a regular reader of the
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Applications will be received up till the 24th inst.

18787